CAROLINA OBSERVER.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for 60 cents per square for the first, and 30 cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.
Letters to the Editor must be post paid.

Dissolution.

THE Firm of COOK & HORN is this day dissolved by mutual consent; all those indebted to the concern are requested to come forward and settle their accounts with James G. Cook, who alone is authorized to settle the same.

JAMES G. COOK,
HENRY HORN.

Fayetteville, Dec. 9, 1830. [6-4w.]

Wanted,

An experienced *OVERSEER*, who can bring satisfactory recommendations, to take charge of a plantation on the first day of January 1830. Apply at this office.

December 15, 1830. [6-2w.]

To Hire and Rent.

On Saturday, the 1st day of January next, I will hire at Public Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, to the highest bidder, for one year, the negroes belonging to the estate of Duncan McLean, dec'd, consisting of men, women and children.

At the same time and place, will be rented for one year, the Dwelling House at present occupied by Sheriff Black, on the corner of Dick street, and the Plantation on Wilmington road, at present in possession of W. Horton, belonging to said estate. Bonds with approved security will be required.

W. F. STRANGE.

December 13, 1830. [6-3t]

All persons who hired the Negroes during the present year, are requested to deliver them at the Court House by 10 o'clock, on the day of hiring, according to contract. W. F. S.

Saddlery, &c.

The Subscriber continues at his former stand on Person street, a few doors east of the Cape Fear Bank and directly opposite the brick building on Liberty Point, where he manufactures every article connected in his line, of the best materials in the best manner, and *Repairs* executed with neatness. He has, in addition to his former stock, received direct from New York, a small but well assorted assortment of *SADDLERY and HARDWARE*, perhaps inferior to none now in use. He intends to keep a regular supply of articles described below, consisting in part of the following, viz.

Gentlemen's, ladies' and boy's Saddles,
Bridle trees, tacks and bosses,
Valises, trunks, and carpet-bags, (a very convenient article for travellers,)
Bridals, halters, and horse collars,
Whip, twig and wagon whips,
Silk, worsted and cotton webs,
Plain skirting and sheep skins,
Carriage and gig Harness,
Ditto do do and Carryall do.
Brass, tinned & japanned harness mountings,
Plated and tinned bridles and bridle bits, a variety of every description,
Spurs and whip thongs,
Saddling and cap-plates,
Curbs, spring and common do.
Bits hammers, pincers and knives.

G. W. McDONALD.

Fayetteville, Dec. 14, 1830. [6tf.]

Cash paid for tanned Deer Skins.

FROM THE GEORGIA JOURNAL.

BIOGRAPHY OF RELATIVES.

We cannot trace the desolation of the destroyer, Intemperance, in some of his victims—was proposed to me the other day by a friend to the cause of reform: last night I mentioned the question to Mr. ——, one of our most respectable citizens, filling a high and responsible office, and answered—"This very question turned me out with me in favor of joining a Temperance Society—I shudder, when I recollect what spirits have done among my relations."

BIOGRAPHY.

In 1822, an uncle of mine went to the election, got drunken frolic, so injured himself that he died a few days!

In 1824, another uncle went to a dramshop, and died on his way home!

In 1827, another literally drank himself to death!

In 1828, the fourth uncle died of drunkenness!

In 1819, a cousin married and settled in ——, worth $5,000, and in less than five years, he lost all his property and staggered into the grave.

Another cousin not long since, fell out of the door of a dram-shop and died in two or three days.

Another cousin, who in 1821 was in easy circumstances, working several negroes, through the use of spirits, is now moneyless and destitute indeed.

He has other relations now living, whose biography would greatly swell the present catalogue of evils produced by the monster intemperance. The names are carefully withheld, but the statements are facts, startling, buts tubborn facts.

Let every *temperate drinker*, reflect on this subject—count up his own relatives ruined by ardent spirits, and remember that he is treading every road that they once travelled; that drunkards, whether they are now living, or by the grave, or fast hastening to it, were once *temperate drinkers*. They never intend to become brutes and sots; but where are they now? You might as well attempt the Avalanche in its course down the mountain to reclaim some of them; but your own relations may be saved from the whirlwind and whirlstrom before them, by uniting with the Temperance Society and abiding by it.

Four drunkards have died in the last night, within 12 miles of —— the county of an adjoining county, and another across the Oconee. One expired with blasphemous expressions on his burning tongue, which, if a little stronger, make it a little hotter!

A. S.

Greenville, Dec. 2, 1830.

REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER GENERAL.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, 30th Nov. 1830.

To the President of the United States:

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the transactions, condition, and prospects, of this Department.

The expenditures of the Department, for the year commencing with the 1st of July, 1827, and extending to the 1st of July, 1828, were $1,623,893 80
The receipts, being the amount of postages returned for the same period, were 1,598,877 95

Showing an excess of expenditure beyond the revenue, for that year, of 25,015 85

The expenditures, from the 1st of July 1828, to the 1st of July, 1829, were 1,782,132 57
The amount of postages returned for the same period, was . . 1,707,418 42

Showing an excess of expenditure, for the year of 74,714 15

The total expenditures from the 1st of July, 1829, to the 1st of July, 1830, were 1,932,707 95
To wit: for compensation to Postmasters, 595,234 93
Transportat'n of the mail 1,274,009 98
Incidental expenses 63,463 04

The amount of postages returned for the same period, was . . 1,850,583 10
Exhibiting an excess of expenditure beyond the revenue, for this last year of 82,124 85

This deficit of the current receipts of the last year to meet the expenditures of the department, it will be observed, has not increased, above that of the preceding year, in so great a ratio as that of the preceding year increased beyond the deficit of the year anterior to the 1st of July, 1828. The inference deduced from this fact, as well as the increasing prosperity of the Department, will be shown more distinctly in an exhibit of the receipts and expenditures of the Department, by half years, for the two preceding years. Thus the regular increase of the revenue of the Department will sufficiently demonstrate its ability, by its future receipts, to fulfil its extensive engagements, should no considerable charges be created, for a few years more, in addition to those incident to the present establishment.

The expenditures for the latter half of the year 1828, were $851,190 96
The receipts for the same period 826,255 36

Excess of expenditure 24,935 60

The expenditures of the 1st half year of 1829, were . . . 930,941 61
The receipts, . . . 881,163 06

Excess of expenditure 49,778 55

The expenditures of the second half year of 1829, were . . . 948,366 74
The receipts 892,827 60

Excess of expenditure for that half year 55,539 14

The expenditures of the first half year of 1830, were 934,341 21
The receipts 957,755 50

Excess for the last half year . 26,585 71

(It should be noted that the excess of this last half year would have appeared, as it actually was, but $17,019 16, had not a portion of the current expenditures that were made in the preceding year been entered in the accounts of the first half of the present year.)

The whole amount of postages from the 1st of July, 1829, to the 1st of July of the present year, as presented in the foregoing statement, is . . 1,850,583 10
The amount of postage from the 1st of July, 1828, to the 1st of July, 1829, was 1,707,418 42

Giving an increase in this one year, of 143,164 68
The amount of available funds at the disposal of the Department on the 1st of July, 1829, was reported to be 230,849 07
Deduct the excess of expenditure for the last year 82,124 85

Leaves this amount of surplus 148,724 22

The system of financial operations, as mentioned in my report of last year, has fulfilled all the anticipations of its efficiency. The promptitude evinced by the "depositing Postmasters" in general, and the entire certainty of the accounts, both with the banks and those postmasters, exclusive of the security in all these transactions derived to the public from this system, have, in no small degree, contributed to the ability of the Department to meet its extensive demands.

In the several States, improvements in mail facilities have been loudly called for; and, in many instances, the growing population and extending settlements of the country have absolutely required them. In making such improvements, care has been taken to extend them as to give the greatest possible accommodation at the least expense, and in such a manner as would be most likely to increase the revenue. It is in part owing to these improvements that the amount of revenue is so much augmented, though they have, at the same time, considerably increased the expenditures of the Department.

Between the 1st of July 1829, and the 1st of July 1830, the transportation of the mail was increased, in stages, equal to 745,767 miles a year;
On horseback and in sulkies 67,104 do do.

Making an annual increase of transportation, equal to 812,871 miles a year beyond the amount of any former period.

The annual transportation of the mail, on the 1st of July last, was about 9,531,577 miles in stages; and the whole yearly transportation in coaches, steamboats, sulkies, and on horseback, amounted, at that period, to about 14,500,000 miles.

The existing contracts for transporting the mail in the southern division, embracing the states of Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and the territory of Florida, will expire with the current year. In the renewal of those contracts, provision has been made for extending stage accommodations over 1,502 miles of post roads, on which the mail has hitherto been carried on horses only, or in sulkies, and on which the annual transportation in stages, will, from the 1st of January next, amount to 278,656 miles. The frequency of trips will also be increased on 894 miles of existing stage routes, to the annual increase of 138,358 miles; making, together, an increase of *stage transportation* of the mail, from the 1st of January next, of 417,014 miles a year.

Provision is also made for the more frequent transportation of the mail on different routes, as follows:

Increase of trips on horse routes 31,824 miles a year
Do of trips on existing routes, changed from horse to stage routes 118,456 do.
Increase of trips on stage routes 138,358 do.

Making together a total increase of 288,638 miles of transportation of mails, in a year, beyond the amount of present transportation in that division, besides the improvement of substituting stages for horse transportation.

Among these improvements are included, a line of stages from Edenton to Washington, N. C.; from Newbern to Wilmington, N. C.; a steamboat line from Wilmington to Smithville, and a line of stages from Smithville, N. C., to Georgtown, S. C.; all of which are to run twice a week each way.—These arrangements will complete the regular communication, by steamboats and stages, between Baltimore, Md., and Charleston, S. C., along the sea board, by way of Norfolk, Va., Elizabeth city, Edenton, Washington, Newbern, Wilmington, and Smithville, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C.,—an accommodation desired alike by the public and the Department.

Provision is also made for expediting the mail on many important routes; among which is the whole route between this place and Fort Mitchell, via Richmond, Va. Raleigh, N. C., Columbia, S. C., and Milledgeville, Ga., which line will be traversed in two days less time than at present; so that the mail will run from this city to New Orleans in 13 days, after the 1st of January next.

Allowing the average expense of transportation, by horse or sulkey, to be five cents per mile, and by stages to be thirteen cents per mile, which is about the mean rate paid in the southern division, the value of these improvements, exclusive of the value of increased expedition, will be as follows:

Annual amount of transportat'n changed from horses to stages, 278,656 miles, at 8 cents per mile, (the mean difference,) $22,292 48
To be added for increased number of trips on the same, amounting, annually, to 118,456 miles, at 5 cents per mile 5,922 80
Increased number of trips on former stage routes, amounting, annually, to 138,358 miles, at 13 cents per mile 17,986 54
Increased number of trips on horse and sulkey routes, amounting, annually, to 31,824 miles, at 5 cents per mile, 1,591 20

Making the total annual value of the improvements, $47,793 02

The contracts have been made for the ensuing four years, from the 1st of January next, including all these improvements, at a sum less than the amount now paid for transporting the mails in that division, by $25,047 87
To this sum add the estimated value of the improvements, as before stated, 47,793 02

And the actual saving to the Department, in the renewing of the contracts will amount annually to 72,840 89

Besides the very considerable amount gained in the increased expedition of the mails on many routes of great interest to the community, the value of which cannot be well estimated.

In this saving in the expense of the contracts, and the additional revenue which may be anticipated from the improvements they secure, together with the general increase of postages, which is still progressive, will be seen a foundation for the belief which has been expressed, that the current revenue of the Department for the succeeding year, will be sufficient for its disbursements.

The rules that have been adopted in relation to the conduct of postmasters, placing the investigation of all official delinquencies under the immediate superintendance of an Assistant, and subjecting them to the strict scrutiny of an able and vigilant officer, has been productive of the happiest results.—There are, at the present time, in the United States, 8,401 post offices; and among that number, scattered over the whole Union, it is not possible to prevent disorders, to the great loss of individuals, and sometimes of the Department, without the unremitted and undivided attention of a competent officer.—The duties of this branch of the Department, under its present organization, have, however, been so discharged as to secure as great a degree of confidence in the fidelity of its officers, generally, as could have existed in any former period, when the number was comparatively small.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
Your very obedient servant,
W. T. BARRY.

Book Pamphlet & Job Printing

Neatly executed at this office.

FROM THE CAPE FEAR RECORDER.

OUR RIVER NAVIGATION.

It has been objected, that if dams and locks were constructed upon the Cape Fear, they would cause extensive damage by inundation of the low lands; that diseases would be generated; and that the expense would be too onerous. But the magnitude of the operations has been much exaggerated. A person acquainted with the River need not be informed, though the public should be, that above the "Cove" the head of tide water, the Banks are generally of sufficient height to prevent an overflow, except in high freshets, so that the planters fear not to extend their cultivation to the very borders. Such being the fact, no dam would be requisite, which could cause the apprehended evil. Suppose however there should be some few points, where artificial embankments would be required, these might easily be constructed of materials always at hand, while it is believed likewise, that the owners of the low lands, would willingly contribute to their construction, as thereby their estates would be much improved, by a rich soil being brought under cultivation, which now remains unproductive.

That the salubrity of the country would be affected, is in no wise probable. It is large bodies of standing water, artificial ponds that are prejudicial to atmospheric purity; for it is not the quantity, but the immobility of the fluid, which engenders disease. Where mill dams have been erected, deleterious effects have not resulted, if provision was made for the flowing of the water, either for mill operations over the dam or through the waste gate. Let inquiry be made of experience. Is it more unhealthy on Carver's Creek, on our own Rock Fish, or at Fayetteville, than other places? She answers no; and in support of her negative, refers to that very town, which for years could have presented a Bill of Health comparable, it had almost been said to the regions of Hygea itself, while the enterprize of her citizens, has surrounded her with artificial lakes, and her very centre is enlivened by the noise of the water fall and the hum of manufacturing industry. The Cape Fear is now, at low water, a sluggish stream, but the proposed works would not render it more so; for although at given places, there would be a greater quantity of water, it would be in continual motion; and no stagnation would take place, as it would find a free course over the several obstructions. It is only from small springs or Creeks, which are made to overflow an extensive space, that any danger is to be apprehended. A river of the extent of the Cape Fear, will necessarily always send down a volume of water, which could never be obstructed so as to produce any unfavorable state of the general health.

The expense of the proposed improvements, is next to be considered. Now from 4 to 5 feet would be sufficient for steam navigation with Boats upon the present construction; but others might and would be built of less draught. By information received from an experienced Boat skipper, it appears, that the shoal affording the least water, is at Elizabeth; and that there, during the past dry season, there was from 12 to 14 inches. At this point, 4 additional feet, would be wanted.—But as there are several other shoals below and in the vicinity of this, any work would be constructed with reference to them. In fine many persons are of opinion, that 3 *dams only* would render the river, at all times, navigable. One commencing near the Fish Traps, another to operate on the shoals in the vicinity of Elizabeth; and the third to be placed near the "Old Ferry." Perhaps double that number might be requisite, though that is hardly possible, if the small width and high Banks of the river are considered. But further discussion of the expense of the undertaking, will be resumed in a future communication.

ROCK FISH.

Dangerous Counterfeits.—The following circular from the Bank of the United States gives notice of some dangerous counterfeits of their notes:

Bank United States, December 8, 1830.

SIR—I lose no time in apprizing you of the appearance at our counter, yesterday and to-day, of three most dangerous imitations of our $100 Branch Note, Washington and Franklin heads in the margin, two purporting to have been issued by the Washington, and one by the Savannah Office. The impressions are fainter, and the notes longer and broader than the original, but the filling and signatures are well executed. I send you annexed our Engravers description of the minuter differences.

I am very respectfully your obedient servant,
WM. McILVAINE, Cashier.

The scroll at the top of the denomination dies is imperfect, and the white lines of those dies are less distinct than in the original. There is a marked difference between the two fancy heads of the marginal dies and those of the original notes, also in the heads of Washington and Franklin, the former appearing in the counterfeit more like an outline than a finished engraving. There is a want of uniformity in the marginal die work surrounding the heads, &c.—The words "Bank of the United States," in the body of the note, are much less bold than the original. The same remarks will apply to the general appearance of the counterfeit.

Mr. James Merrill, of No. 4, Penobscot county, the present season, raised an English Turnip which weighed, without the top, 25¾ pounds, and with the top 33 pounds.—He likewise had a number which weighed from 10 to 15 pounds; the seed was sown among corn and on burnt land.

Kennebec Journal.

Mrs. Sarah Perry, whose death at New London we mentioned yesterday, was closely allied, in her sympathies and feelings, with the American Navy. Her husband was a Post-Captain during the administration of John Adams, and her five sons were educated and devoted to the service almost from their infancy. The Commodore was the oldest son; the second, Raymond H. Perry, a lieutenant in the Navy, died a few years since; the third, M. C. Perry, is now commander of the sloop of war Concord, in the Mediterranean; the fourth, James Alexander Perry, was a Midshipman, 13 years ago, at the commencement of the late war, and was with the Commodore in the brig Lawrence, at the victory on Lake Erie, and escaped unhurt. He was drowned in the Pacific Ocean in 182[illegible] in attempting to save the life of one of his comrades who was upset in one of the ship's boats. The fifth son is now a Purser. Two of her three daughters were married to Naval Officers.

Journal of Commerce.

Agricultural.—We have seen some specimens of sugar cane raised on one of Mr. Pollok's plantations, in this county. There were ten ripe joints on a stalk, and the largest was 6 inches in circumference. The gentleman who had the specimen, is well acquainted with the cane crops in Louisiana, and assures us that this is of very excellent quality.

Maj. B. F. Halsey, of this county, raised this fall, three hundred and twenty-five bushels of sweet potatoes on an acre and a quarter of ground—one of the potatoes, we are informed, was 31 inches long and 8 inches in circumference.

Among the ornaments in our office is a radish, presented by a lady, which weighs 3 lbs. 10 ozs. and measures 18 inches in length and 9 in circumference.

Halifax Advocate.

MAXIMS FOR THE DECLINE OF LIFE.

To such of our readers as have passed the meridian of their days, and who are desirous of prolonging their lives, health, and happiness for a still longer term, we recommend a close attention to the following maxims. They form part of 'A Code of resolutions for declining life,' drawn up by an old physician. The entire code is well deserving of careful perusal; but the part which we have thought proper to pass over, would appear to belong rather to a code of ethics than of health. The resolutions to be adopted by all who are in the decline of life, are:

To endeavor to get the better of the intrusions of indolence of mind and of body, those certain harbingers of enfeebling age.

Rather to wear out, than to rust out.

To rise early; and, as often as possible, to go to bed long before midnight.

Not to nod in company, nor to indulge in repose too frequently on the couch by day.

Not to give up walking, nor to ride on horseback to fatigue. Experience, and a staid medical authority, determines from six to ten miles a day. Nothing contributes more to the preservation of appetite and the prolongation of life, than the constant use of the feet.

To continue the practice of reading, pursued, it is to be hoped, for more than half a century, in books on all subjects—for variety is the salt of the mind, as well as 'the spice of life.'

To admit every cheerful ray of sunshine on the imagination.

To try to live within one's income, be it large or small.

Not to encourage romantic hopes or fears.

Not to drive away hope, the sovereign balm of life—though it be the greatest of all flatterers.

Not wilfully to undertake any thing, for the accomplishment of which, the mind or body is not sufficiently strong.

To avoid being jostled too much in the streets—being stunned by the noise of the carriages—and not to be carried, even by curiosity itself, into a large crowd.

Not to run the race of competition, nor to be in another's way.

To preserve one's temper on all occasions; and hence, never to give up the reins to constitutional impatience.

If one cannot be a stoic, in bearing and forbearing on every trying occasion, yet to endeavor by every means to pull the check string against the moroseness of spleen, or the impetuosity of peevishness.—Anger is a short madness.

To contrive to have as few unemployed hours as possible, that idleness, the mother of vices and of crimes, may not pay her visits. To be always doing something, and to have something to do. To fill up one's time, and to have a good deal to fill it up with—for time is the material of which life is made.

Not to indulge too much in the luxury of the table, nor yet to underlive the constitution. The gout, rheumatism, and dropsy, in the language of the Spectator, seems to be hovering over the dishes.—Wine, the great purveyor of pleasure, offers his service, when love takes his leave. It is natural to catch hold on every help when the spirits begin to droop; but let it be recollected, that, while love and wine are good cordials, they are not to be forced into common use.

To resolve never to go to bed on a full meal. Exercise, a light supper, and a good conscience, are the best promoters of a good night's rest, and the parents of undisturbing dreams.

Not to be enervated by indulgence in tea-drinking.

Not to debilitate the mind by new and futile compositions. Like the spider, it may spin itself to death. The mind, like the field, must have its fallow season.

To enjoy rationally the present—not to be made too unhappy by reflection on the past, nor to be oppressed by invincible gloom, or ridiculous fears as to the future.

To resolve more than ever to shun every public station, every arduous undertaking. To be satisfied with being master of one's self, one's habits—now a second nature, and one's time. Determined not to solicit, unless cruelly trampled on by fortune, nor to live and die in harness of official station, of trade, or a profession.

Not to lose sight, even for a single day, of the good and proverbial doctors—Diet, Merryman, and Quiet. Resolved to remember, and to recommend, towards tranquility and longevity, the three oral maxims of Sir Hans Sloane:—'never to quarrel with one's self, one's wife, or one's friend.'

Not to put one's self too much in the power of the elements, as modified by the sun, the wind, the rain and the night air.

Bills of Exchange for sale.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, the trial of Judge Peck was postponed for a week, for want of several witnesses. Nothing of importance has yet occurred.

In the House, the following are the only interesting proceedings:

DUTIES ON SUGAR.

On the 13th inst. Mr. Haynes, of Georgia, submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of repealing the duty on sugar imported from foreign countries into the United States.

Mr. Sutherland required that the question be taken upon the consideration of the resolution; and Mr. Williams demanded the Yeas and Nays on the question. They were ordered by the House, and being taken, stood as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Alston, Anderson, Angel, Archer, Armstrong, Barbour, Barnwell, Barringer, Baylor, Bell, Jas. Blair, John Blair, Boon, Brodhead, Brown, Cambreleng, Campbell, Carson, Claiborne, Clay, Coke, Conner, Craig, Crocheron, Warren R. Davis, Desha, De Witt, Draper, Drayton, Dudley, Earll, Gaither, Gordon, Hall, Halsey, Hammons, Harvey, Haynes, Hinds, Holland, Hoffman, Hubbard, Jarvis, Jennings, C Johnson, Lamar, Lea, Lecompte, Lent, Lewis, Loyall, Lumpkin, Thos. Maxwell, McDuffie, McIntire, Mitchell, Monell, Nuckolls, Patton, Pettis, Polk, Potter, Powers, Rencher, Roane, Sanford, Wm. B. Shepard, Aug. H. Shepperd, Shields, Speight, Richard Spencer, Stanberry, Standefer, Taliaferro, Wiley Thompson, Tucker, Verplanck, C. P. White, Wayne, Weeks, Williams, Wilson.—83.

NAYS.—Messrs. Arnold, Bailey, Barber, Bailey, Bates, Beckman, Bockee, Borst, Buchanan, Bitman, Cahoon, Clark, Coleman, Condict, Cooper, Coulter, Cowles, Crane, Crawford, Creighton, Crowninshield, Daniel, Denny, Dodridge, Duncan, Dwight, Dickinson, Eager, Ellsworth, George Evans, Brace Everett, Findley, Finch, Ford, Forward, Fry, Gilmore, Green, Grennell, Gurley, Hawkins, Hemphill, Hodges, Howard, Hughes, Hunt, Huntington, Ihrie, Ingersoll, Irwin, Irwin, R. M. Johnson, Kendall, Kennon, Kincaid, Perkins King, Adam King, Leavitt, Lyon, Magee, Mallary, Marr, Martindale, Lewis Maxwell, McCreery, Miller, Muhlenburg, Overton, Pearce, Pierson, Ramsey, Reed, Richardson, Rose, Russel, Scott, Sill, Smith, Ambrose Spencer, Sprigg, Sterigere, Stephens, Storrs, Strong, Sutherland, Swann, Swift, Taylor, John Thompson, Tracy, Vance, Varnum, Vinton, Washington, Whittlesey, E. D White, Wickliffe, Yancey, Young —99.

So the House refused to consider the resolution.

The Speaker laid before the House the following letter, which was read; and, on motion of Mr. Spencer, of New York, ordered to be referred to the Committee of Agriculture:

Philadelphia, 7th Dec. 1820.

Sir: You will receive with this letter a silken flag, bearing the colors of the United States. This flag is made entirely of American silk, reeled from the cocoons, prepared and woven by Mr. John D'Homergue, silk manufacturer. The coloring has been done by the best artist he could procure in the city of Philadelphia, he himself not professing to be a dyer.

The staff of this flag, with the eagle, measure about fifteen feet; the flag itself is twelve feet and a half long, and six feet wide. It is woven all in one piece, without a seam.

I beg, sir, you will be so good as to present this flag, most respectfully, in my name, to the honorable House over which you preside, as a sample of American industry, thus applied, for the first time, to the most valuable of American productions; and as a result of the efforts they have made during the last five years, for the promotion of the important branch of agriculture, to which we owe the rich material of which this flag is composed.

I have the honor to be, with the highest respect, sir, your most obedient and most humble servant,

PETER S DUPONCEAU.

Hon. Andrew Stevenson,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THE TARIFF.

On the 14th, Mr. Barringer submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to report a bill reducing the duty on bar iron, made by hammering, to the amount of duty imposed by the law of 1816.

Also, to reduce the duty on cotton bagging to two cents per square yard.

Also, to reduce the duty on coarse woollen goods, costing less than fifty cents per square yard, at the place whence imported, to an ad valorem duty of twenty five per centum

Also, to reduce the duty on coarse wool, costing less than ten cents per pound at the place whence imported, to an ad valorem duty of twenty per cent.

Also, to reduce the duty on brown sugar to two cents per pound.

Mr. Condict demanded the question of consideration on this resolution; and Mr. Finch called for the Yeas and Nays on the question. They were ordired by the House, and being taken, stood as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Allen, Alston, Anderson, Archer, Barbour, Barnwell, Barringer, Baylor, Bell, James Blair, Brodhead, Cambreleng, Campbell, Carson, Chandler, Claiborne Clay, Coke, Conner, Craig, Crocheron, Davenport, Warren R. Davis, Desha, De Witt, Draper, Drayton, Dudley, Foster, Gaither, Gordon, Hall, Hammons, Haynes, Hinds, Holland, Jarvis, Jennings, Cave Johnson, Lamar, Lea, Lent, Loyall, Lumpkin, McDuffie, McIntire, Nucholls, Patton, Polk, Potter, Rencher, Roane, W. B. Shepard, A. H. Shepperd, Speight, Richard Spencer, Standefer, Taliaferro, Wiley Thompson, Tucker, Verplanck, Camp. P. White, Williams, Wilson.—66.

NAYS.—Messrs. Angel, Armstrong, Arnold, Bailey, Barber, Bates, Beekman, John Blair, Bockee, Boon, Borst, Brown, Buchanan, Butman, Cahoon, Clark, Coleman, Condict, Cooper, Coulter, Cowles, Crane, Crawford, Crowinshield, Daniel, Denny, Dickinson, Doddridge, Duncan, Dwight, Eager, Earll, Ellsworth, George Evans, Joshua Evans, Horace Everett, Findlay, Finch, Ford, Fry, Gilmore, Gorham, Grennell, Gurley, Halsey, Harvey, Hawkins, Hemphill, Hodges, Hoffman, Howard, Hubbard, Hughes, Huntington, Ihrie, Irwin, Irvin, R. M. Johnson, Kendall, Kennon, Kincaid, Perkins King, Adam King, Leevitt, Lecompte, Letcher, Lyon, Magee, Marr, Martindale, Thomas Maxwell, Lewis Maxwell, McCreery, Mercer, Milles, Mitchell, Monell, Muhlenburg, Overton, Pearce, Pettis, Pierson, Ramsey, Reed, Richardson, Rose, Russel, Sanford, Scott, Shields, Sill, Smith, Ambrose Spencer, Sprigg, Sterigere, Stephens, Storrs, Strong, Sutherland, Swann, Swift, Taylor, John Thompson, Tracy, Vance, Varnum, Vinton, Washington, Weeks, Whittlesey, Ed. D. White, Wickliffe, Yancy, Young.—114.

So the House refused to consider the resolution.

The House yesterday, by a very large majority, refused to consider a resolution moved by Mr. Barringer, of North Carolina, proposing certain specific reductions of the duties on Imports; and the day before yesterday, by a majority of 16 votes, refused to consider a proposition of Mr. Haynes, of Georgia to inquire into the expediency of repealing the duties on imported Sugars. These votes certainly indicate an indisposition to go into the subject of the Tariff at the present moment. It must be borne in mind, however, that the whole subject of the Tariff has been referred, in the distribution of the parts of the President's Message, to the standing Committees of the House, no less than three Committees being charged with it, viz: the Committee on Commerce, the Committee on Agriculture, and the Committee on Manufactures. The refusal to consider these propositions may be owing, in part, also to unwillingness to enter upon the subject so early in the Session. Mr. Barringer, indeed, having made his motion to embrace a positive proposition, and not a motion for inquiry merely, wished only to lay it on the table for future deliberation.—The call for the question of *consideration*, however, precluded all other questions, and obliged the House to agree to go into the discussion now, or to refuse to consider the proposition. In the case of the duty on Sugar, perhaps the decision may be considered final for this Session against the *repeal* of the duty, as Mr. Hayne's motion proposed inquiry merely, which is always granted unless the mind of the House is already made up against the measure proposed to be inquired into.—*Nat. Int.*

From the National Intelligencer.

THE ANNUAL TREASURY REPORT.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury was yesterday received by both Houses of Congress. From this report it appears, that the receipts into the Treasury, in the year 1829, were, from customs, $22,681,965 91; from sales of public lands, $1,517,175 13; from dividends on bank stock, $490,000; incidental receipts, 138,486 34; making, altogether, $24,827,627 38.

The receipts into the Treasury for the three first quarters of the present year, 1830, were, from customs, $17,268,122 74; sales of lands, $1,293,719 27; bank dividends, $490,000; miscellaneous $84,176 78; estimated receipts for the fourth quarter, from all sources, 5,025,000; making, altogether, $24,161,18,79.

If the estimated receipts of the fourth quarter of the present year be correct, there will be a deficiency in the revenue of 1830, compared with that of 1829, of $666,608 59.

The expenditures of 1829, amounted to $25,044,358 40. The expenditures of the three first quarters of 1830, am't to $20,780,936 84; the estimated expenditures for the fourth quarter of 1830, amount to $4,316,004 98; making the whole expenditures of 1830, $25,096,941 82. The expenditures for 1830 are, therefore, $47,416 58 more than those for 1829.

The amount of public debt paid in 1829 was $12,383,867 78; the amount paid, and to be paid, in 1830, is $11,354,630 09.

The total amount of the public debt on the first of January, 1830, was $48,555,406 50, consisting of $6,440,556 17 of six per cent. stocks; $12,792,000 20 of 5 per cent. stock, including the 7,000,000 held by Government in the stock of the Bank of the U. States; $15,994,064 11 of four and a half per cent. stocks; $13,296,249 43 of three per cent. stocks; the balance consists of upwards of thirty-two thousand dollars of small items.

The total amount of public debt on the first of Jan. 1831, will be $39,123,191 68.

The whole remaining amount of this debt is redeemable, nearly one half at the pleasure of the Government, and the balance at different periods down to the 1st Jan. 1833.

The amount of imports into the U. States for the year ending Sept. 30th. 1830, was $68,500,000, and the amount of exports for the same period, was $73,800,000. Of the exports, $59,400,000 were domestic, and 14,400,000 foreign products.

The amount of duty on imports and tonnage which accrued in the three first quarters of the year 1830, is estimated at $20,570,000; and in the 4th quarter at $5,610,000.

The report states that "it is estimated that the accruing duty on coffee and cocoa, imported, in 1830, and remaining in store on the 1st of Jan. 1831, will be reduced about $500,000 by the operation of the acts of the last session, reducing the duties on those articles; and that the duties on coffee, cocoa, salt, and molasses, accruing in 1831, and payable within that year, will, upon a like consumption to that of 1829, be further diminished by those acts about $600.000. The repeal of the duties on tonnage, which will take effect on the 1st of April next, will further reduce the revenue of the next year about $75,000. The subsequent reduction of the duties on tea, coffee, and salt, on the 1st of January, 1832, will probably lessen the usual importation of those articles for the demand of 1831. But the influence of these circumstances upon the revenue will be in some degree counteracted by the increased capacity of the country for consumption, as evinced by the enlarged amount of domestic exports, the general prosperity of mercantile business, and the favorable state of exchange with foreign countries—to which may be added the opening of the trade with the British colonies, in the West Indies, and on the North American continent.

"The revenue arising from the sales of public lands will be improved by the same general causes, which tend to improve that from the customs."

From a view of all these facts and circumstances, the Secretary estimates the receipts for the year 1831, at $23,340,000, viz: from customs, twenty-one millions of dollars: lands, $1,700,000: bank dividends, $490,000: miscellaneous, $150,000. The estimated expenditures for 1831, are $23,228,065 86, including ten millions of the public debt.

The balance in the Treasury on the first of January, 1829, was $5,972,435 81: on the first of January, 1830, it was $5,755,704 79: the estimated balance on the first of January, 1831, will be $4,819,781 76.

The Secretary states that "the navigating interest employed in foreign commerce, and particularly in the carrying trade" has suffered a material depression; and he adds that "that portion of the carrying trade which is unfettered by navigation laws, will necessarily fall into the hands of those who can navigate cheapest: and this falling off gives reason to apprehend, that the superiority heretofore claimed for American skill and economy in this pursuit, is yielding to more fortunate rivalry, and suggests the expediency of considering how far that interest may, without injury to others, be relieved from its depression."

He recommends a number of important modifications in the impost system, in contemplation of the "approaching crisis in the fiscal policy of the United States."

With regard to the tariff, the most material allusion to it in the report is the remark made by the Secretary, that "should it be contemplated by Congress to make any further reduction of the revenues, preparatory to the period of the final extinguishment of the public debt, it is respectfully suggested, that, in order to avoid impairing the necessary means for the ordinary expenditures of the Government, or encroaching upon the sinking fund, it will be proper that such reduction should take affect at a period sufficiently remote for the payment of the entire debt, as the reductions made at the last session will barely leave sufficient revenue for those objects during the ensuing four years."

North Carolina Legislature.

SENATE.

Thursday, Dec. 9.

Mr. Miller presented the petition of sundry citizens of Duplin county, praying the passage of an act more effectually to prohibit the retailing of ardent spirits by the small measure. He also presented a Resolution directing the Committee of Finance to inquire what alterations are necessary in the law authorising County Courts to grant licenses to persons to retail spiritous liquors by the small measure.

Mr. Dick, from the select joint Committee, to whom was referred the several bills and resolutions, relative to the fees of the Clerks of the County and Superior Courts and Sheriffs, made a Report accompanied by a bill fixing the fees of the County and Superior Courts and Sheriff's fees, which was read the first time and ordered to be printed.

The Bill to prevent all persons from teaching Slaves to read or write, the use of figures excepted, passed its third reading, 36 to 22, and was ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. McKay presented a bill to repeal certain acts and parts of acts, on the ground of their being unconstitutional. And a bill for revising and digesting the Public Statute Laws of this State.

Saturday, Dec. 11.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Dobson, a bill to vest the right of electing clerks of the Superior and County courts, in the free white men of the State. By Mr. Perkins, a bill to vest the right of electing constables in the county of Camden, in the free white men thereof.

Monday, Dec. 13.

Mr. Williams of Franklin, submitted the following Resolution which was rejected:

Whereas, ballotings are often had in consequence of blank votes, or votes given to persons not in nomination, for remedy whereof:

Resolved, as the opinion of this Legislature, that blank votes, or votes given to persons not in nomination, be considered as absent members, and that a message be sent to the House of Commons for concurrence

Bills presented.—By Mr. McKay, a bill to prohibit the circulation, in this State, after the time therein mentioned, of Bank Notes under $5 issued by the Banks of other States. By the same, a bill, declaring that the repeal of a statute shall not affect suits brought before the repeal.

Mr. Wilson presented a bill concerning Corporations. This bill provides that no corporation shall hereafter be chartered for a longer period than 21 years; that no Bank hereafter established shall go into operation until the whole amount of its capital stock shall be paid in specie, and so certified on oath to the Governor; that no such Bank shall issue more than twice the amount of its capital stock, nor vest any of its monies or effects in trade or commerce; that it shall make half yearly dividends, at a rate not exceeding 6 per cent. and in case of excess, the surplus to go to the use of the State; on refusing to redeem its notes with specie, shall pay at the rate of 10 per cent. for the time during which such payment may be delayed; that stockholders shall be liable in their private and individual capacity for the debts of the corporation in proportion to their amount of stock; and that any committee specially appointed by the Legislature may have a right to examine into the doings of any banking corporation, have free access at any time to the books, vaults, &c. but the provisions of this bill not to extend to any corporation to establish a Bank on the funds of the State.

Tuesday, Dec. 14.

Mr. Meares presented the petition of sundry citizens of New-Hanover, Sampson, Bladen and Duplin counties, praying for the better organization of the Militia of said counties, for the purpose of more effectually guarding against the depredations of runaway Slaves. Referred to the select committee on the subject of slaves and free persons of color.

Mr. M. also made an unfavorable Report on the Resolution inquiring into the expediency of compelling Executors to give security for their faithful administration. Concurred in.

Mr. Ward, from the Military Committee, in pursuance of a Resolution referred to them, reported a bill, which had its first reading, concerning the distribution of the public arms to the Police authorities and to provide against cases of invasion or insurrection.

On motion of Mr. Matthews, the committee of Finance were instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law, for the collection and accounting for, of the Public Taxes at an earlier period than that now prescribed by law.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Wednesday, December 8.

Mr. W. J. Alexander from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom a resolution on the subject was referred, reported a bill to compel Executors to give security, in certain cases, which passed its first reading.

Thursday, Dec. 9.

Mr. Polk, in pursuance of a notice heretofore given, moved a reconsideration of the Resolution submitted by him, in relation to the Declaration of Independence by the free men of Mecklenburg &c. which being carried, Mr. P. offered the following substitute therefor, which was adopted:—

Resolved, That a Select Committee be appointed, whose duty it shall be to examine, collate and arrange in proper order, such parts of the Journals of the provincial Assemblies of North Carolina as relate to the Declaration of American Independence: Also, such documents as relate to the Declaration of Independence, made by the patriotic citizens of Mecklenburg in 1775, and also such measures relating to the same event as were adopted by the freemen of Cumberland county, previous to the 4th of July 1776:—And that the Committee place the parts thus collected and arranged in the hands of the Governor, whose duty it shall be to cause the same to be published with a proper preface and notes of explanation, and to be distributed as follows, viz. 20 copies to the Library of the State, 10 copies to each of the Libraries of the University, 10 copies to the Library of the Congress of the United States, and one copy to each Executive of the Union.

Friday, Dec. 10.

Mr. J. A. Hill, presented the memorial of James Mebane, President of the Cape Fear Navigation Company, that in the event of the abolishment of the Board of Internal Improvement, the General Assembly will make provision for the appointment of a Superintendant, under whose directions the navigation of said River may be completed. Referred to the Committee of Internal Improvement.

The Memorial of sundry citizens of Chatham and Orange Counties, in relation to the navigation of New Hope River, was presented by Mr. Smith, and on his motion referred to the Committee on Internal Improvement.

The Report and Resolution relative to the re-opening of Roanoke Inlet, in which it is recommended, that application be made to the General Government, for assistance in effecting so desirable a result, being called up as the order of the day: On motion, the Preamble and Resolution with which the Report terminates, was modified to read as follows, and in that shape was adopted with only nine dissenting voices.

Whereas, by the Constitution of the United States, the subjects of Commerce and National Defence, are committed to the regulation of the General Government: And whereas in the opinion of this General Assembly, it is important to the commerce of the country and to its national defence, that the old Roanoke Inlet, recently filled up, should be re-opened by the arm of the General Government:

Therefore Resolved, that our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to use their best endeavors to induce the General Government to undertake the re-opening of the communication at or near Nagg's Head, between the Albemarle Sound and the Atlantic Ocean.

The following Communication was received from his Excellency, Governor Owen.

Executive Office, Dec. 9, 1830.

To the Hon. the General Assembly of N. Carolina.

Gentlemen,

Grateful for every expression of public favor, and fully sensible of the honor done me by the Legislature of my native State, in elevating me to its Executive Chair, I should be wanting in respect for myself and more particularly for you, were I to retire from it, without returning you my thanks for the honor received at your hands.

With every sentiment of gratitude for past favors, circumstances nevertheless beyond my control, and not of a public character, induce me to request that my name should not be before the General Assembly again, for the high and responsible Office of Governor of the State.

I have the honor to be Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN OWEN.

Saturday, Dec. 11.

The bill to regulate the time of holding the Superior Courts for the Counties of Moore, Montgomery and Anson; and the bill to enact, with sundry alterations and additions, the act of the Virginia Legislature incorporating the Petersburg Rail Road Company, were read the third time and ordered to be engrossed.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from Nathaniel J Palmer, of Hillsborough, upon the establishment of a Bank of the State. Before the reading of said paper was concluded, a motion was made that the further reading thereof be dispensed with, & that it be referred to the committee on the Banks. The reading was dispensed with, but the reference refused; and the letter was, on motion, postponed indefinitely.

Tuesday, Dec. 14.

Mr. J. A. Hill, from the Committee of Internal Improvement, to whom was referred a Resolution instructing them to inquire into the expediency of constructing a Public Market Road from the narrows of the Yadkin to the town of Fayetteville, Reported that it is expedient at this time for the State to commence said work. Concurred in.

A Communication was received from the Public Treasurer, covering the following letter addressed to him by the Hon. David L. Swain, and asking the advice of the Legislature in the premises.

Raleigh, Dec. 14, 1830.

Dear Sir: The appointment which has been conferred upon me by the Legislature, will of course prevent any further attention upon my part to the important suits in which the State is interested, growing out of the grants of Cathcart and Stedman and Holdeman and Esselman. The labor originally expected to devolve upon me, in the preparation for trial of the various causes now pending in the Circuit Federal Court, has been substantially performed.—Under the resolutions of last winter, but little has been done, and I therefore deem it just to the State to return to the Treasury the amount paid to me for services which have not been wholly rendered. I have enclosed $500, which sum you will please hold subject to such disposition as may be made of it by the General Assembly.

With sentiments of respect and esteem, your obedient serv't. D. L. SWAIN.

Whereupon the house, on motion of Mr. Alexander, referred said Communication to the Committee of Finance, with authority to direct in what manner, the Public Treasurer shall dispose of said $500.

The bill to exempt all persons above 60 years of age, in the county of Gates, from serving on Juries, was read the second time and postponed indefinitely.

Bills presented.—By Mr. White, a bill for the better regulation of the County Courts of Anson. By Mr. Sloan, a bill to authorize the Justices of the Peace of Sampson county to purchase a tract of land and erect thereon, suitable buildings for the accommodation of the poor.

The communication from Governor Owen in a preceding column, addressed to the Legislature, will explain why he has retired from the Executive Chair, at a period earlier than that authorised by the Constitution and sanctioned by custom. It is matter of universal regret to our citizens, that the Governor has determined on this course; but, as in his opinion, it will conduce to his private welfare, we are bound to acquiesce. During the residence of himself and family among us, they have endeared themselves by the exercise of every social virtue, and will leave behind them the most friendly remembrances in every class of the community.

Ral. Reg.

We are authorised by the friends of both Gentlemen, to state, that the *rumour* of a challenge having passed between Governor Owen and Judge Mangum, is *untrue*. That some difficulty was supposed to exist between them, which has been amicably adjusted, and in a manner satisfactory and honorably to both gentlemen.—*Ral. Reg.*

From Harrisburg, we learn that, on the 14th inst. seven ballotings took place in the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania for a Senator, to succeed Mr. Marks; which resulted as follows:

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th
Samuel McKean	24	27	29	31	31	31
J. S. Stephenson,	11	11	11	13	13	14
Harmer Denny,	31	31	30	30	31	30
Wm G Hawkins,	15	17	19	20	20	18
C. J. Ingersoll,	9	9	9	11	10	10
Wm. Wilkins,	6	9	8	8	8	10
G. M. Dallas,	6	5	6	6	7	7
Wm. McCreery,	5	2	1	1	1	1
Richard Coulter,	5	7	7	6	7	5

[Besides the above gentlemen, Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Wayne, Mr. Irwin, Mr Ramsey, and Mr. Anderson each received a few votes on the three or four ballotings.]

It is considered here entirely doubtful who will have been elected, should a choice be yet made, which is by no means certain. *Nat. Int.*

Since the above was in type, we have received a statement of five more ballotings which present pretty much the same appearance as the above.

GREAT MEETING IN NEW YORK.

The New York American of the 14th instant furnishes the following account of a Great Clay Meeting, held in the city of York the preceding evening.

The Friends of Mr. Clay showed themselves most worthily at the meeting last evening. It was one of the most numerous, respectable, orderly, and at the same time enthusiastic meetings, we have ever seen. The large Hall in which it was held will contain, according to computation, 3000 persons standing; there must, therefore, have been nearly 2500 present last night; and the zeal, spirit, and unanimity of the procedings, proved how strongly *Henry Clay* is rivetted in the affections of this people. It was not merely the calm, cold assent of the judgment in his favor—but that too was freely yielded—but the overflowing of strong personal predilection on the part of thousands who have never seen the man, but who yet enter fully into the frank, manly, and generous character, who have viewed with abhorrence the base and bitter persecution, and unfounded calumnies, with which he has been hunted down. It is in the nature of the American people to revolt against injustice and oppression, from whatever quarter; and never did that nature prompt to more honest and honorable resolutions than those which were last night adopted unanimously, and by acclamations loud and long.

John N. Lawrence was called to the chair, Isaac Minard and Peter Sharpe were elected as assistant chairmen, and Ellis Post and Joseph Hoxie, secretaries. The meeting was opened by an address from D. B. Ogden, Esq. who was followed by Ketchum, Esq when the address and resolutions being severally read, were unanimously adopted. The following are the resolutions:

Resolved, That we approve the Address now read, and that the time has arrived, when a party, in opposition the General Administration, should be organized; and that we *will proceed, without* delay, to such organization in this city.

Resolved, That while we shall hold ourselves in readiness to confer and act in concert with our friends opposed to the General Administration in other parts of our own State, and of the United States, the name of HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, already before the public as a candidate for the office of President of the United States, meets our most hearty and unqualified approbation—that we recognize in this distinguished citizen, a man of elevated genius, ardent patriotism, and tried experience in public affairs—whose fixed and unwavering principles, and distinguished public services, in war and in peace, whose zealous endeavors to extend the blessings of free government to other nations, give him claims upon the gratitude of his country, and entitle him to a distinguished place in the Great Republican Party of the World.

Resolved, That we recommend to our friends in every city to convene in their respective wards, on Monday, to select five persons from each ward, to form a General Committee, to superintend the concerns of the National Republican Party in this city; and to select Ward Committees; and that such General Committee be requested to meet at Mr. Ackerman's hotel, on the evening of Monday, the 27th of December inst.

An Unexpected Visitor.—A horse took fright in Broadway, on Saturday, ran down into an oyster cellar, at the corner of Broadway and Fulton street, much to the astonishment of the keeper thereof, and to the great delight of the boys, who assembled in crowds, to see how they could get Roz out of the dilemma into which he had heedlessly thrust himself. Perhaps the animal is a descendant of the steed for which Franklin ordered a peck of oysters at a tavern in Connecticut. Perhaps, too, the horse had been reading Shakspeare, and arrived at the conclusion of ancient Pistol "the world's mine oyster," &c.

N. Y. Jour. Com.

A relic of the U. S. sloop of war Hornet. This ill-fated vessel has been missing fifteen months, and till now, not a voice has been heard from, nor a vestige seen of her. Capt. Williams, now in this port, left Rio Brassos, (Mexico) from which we learn that a Gig, which belonged to the gallant Hornet, is now in the possession of a pilot at Rio Brassos: this boat had drifted ashore between Soto La Marino and Tuspaco.

Capt. Williams wished to purchase the boat, but the possessor asked for it a price too exhorbitant. Capt. W. will soon sail for the same port again, and will undertake to procure the only relic of the Hornet, for any person who will authorize him to purchase the same.—*Mercantile Adv.*

The New Orleans *Argus*, of the 1st inst. says—"We have heard on good authority that Mr. Livingston has expressed his intention of resigning his seat in the Senate of the United States, to enable him to prosecute with more vigor certain suits now in this state. The Hon James Brown, our minister to France, will be here in January next, and will probably be a candidate to replace Mr. Livingston."

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 23, 1830.

[NO. 708.

From the Raleigh Register.

At a meeting of the Anson Agricultural Society, holden in the month of October last, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, by the Anson Agricultural Society that John Owen, Esquire, Governor of North Carolina, for his zeal in the advancement of the Internal Improvement of the State, merits the high consideration of the citizens of our State: And that this Society evince their approbation of his public services, by presenting him with one dozen bottles of Domestic Wine, manufactured by Col. Reading Anderson, a member of this Society, from the native grape, improved by culture in his Vineyard.

Resolved, also, as an evidence of the gratitude of this Society for the attention paid them by the Agricultural Board of this State, that they be presented with one dozen bottles of Wine, made by Colonel R. Anderson, from the native grape in his Vineyard, together with an account of his Vineyard, its progress and product.

[The Wine mentioned in the preceding Communication has arrived at this city, and reflects great credit upon the enterprizing gentleman who has taken such laudable pains in its manufacture.]

The Hon. John Quincy Adams, ex-President of the United States, arrived last evening from New York, and took lodgings at Renshaw's U. States Hotel.

U. S. Gazette, 17th inst.

Dyspepsy.—We have read the book put forth by Mr. O. Halsted, the gentleman in New York who has been so successful in relieving persons suffering from dyspepsy.—The account he gave of the disease is one that almost every sufferer can respond to. The mode of cure which he recommends and explains, seems to be consistent with the nature and disease of the organ in which the disease lies. We may remark that, without going into details, we have heard a family physician recommend similar treatment; and the author of the article on Dyspepsy, in the IV. vol. of the Encyclopædia Americana, himself an eminent physician of Philadelphia, evidently approves of the plan generally, although it does not appear that he understood exactly the plan of Mr. Halsted—a remark that may apply to some of the persons who, since Mr. Halsted's success, have attempted to cure the disease by manipulation. Our dyspeptic friends will of course possess themselves of the work as soon as convenient; it is for sale by Mr. Grigg, and we believe by other booksellers.—*U. S. Gaz.*

Trotting against Time.—The distance of *thirty miles* was trotted, last Thursday week, at the Canton Course, in the neighborhood of Baltimore, by "Jane on the Green," in *one hour fifty-six minutes & thirty-six seconds.*

SAVANNAH, DEC. 4.

The Season.—Ripe Peaches from a tree in Emanual County, plucked on Wednesday, were sold in our market yesterday morning.

George Winchester, of Baltimore, Stephen Simpson, of Philadelphia, and Jesse Hoyt, of this city, have been nominated by the President, as Commissioners for the adjustment of Claims provided for under the Danish Treaty.—*N Y. Cour.*

Looking up.—We perceive by the papers, that on Wednesday, 129 was offered for U. States Bank Stock, and 130 asked. Those who purchased at 123 will make by their speculation.

DOYLESTOWN, Pa. Nov. 29.

Awful warning to the Intemperate.—Yesterday a person named Clement Van Dyke Rousseau, was lodged in our prison for the crime of killing his brother Augustus V. D Rousseau. The circumstances in relation to this most melancholy affair, are briefly as follows: They had been out on a hunting excursion in Bensalem township, and on their return, called at a public house, on the Bristol turnpike. Clement being somewhat in liquor, left his gun with the landlord, and they proceeded in company towards the residence of the deceased. They had gone but a short distance, when Clement shewed an unwillingness to proceed farther, being somewhat stupified from the liquor. The deceased endeavored to persuade him to proceed on, and finding persuasive measures of no avail, attempted to take him on by force. Clement became irritated, and after some altercation, and in the delirium of his brain from the effects of the liquor he had drank, drew a dirk or dagger, and stabbed his brother in the breast, which caused almost instant death.

We have never found an occasion, for recording the death of a fellow-creature, when it has so largely called forth our feelings of commiseration and pity, than on this occasion. The deceased was about 28 years of age, two years younger than his brother, and was acquiring respectability in the practice of medicine, in the township above named. Clement is also a Physician, and had left Philadelphia, where he has a family, on a short visit to his brother. It is said, after the effects of the liquor had passed off, and he was made sensible of the act by which he had deprived his brother of life, his feelings so overpowered him, as almost to deprive him of reason. The anguish of his soul must be great indeed—almost beyond conception. We daily see the evil consequences from the use of spiritous liquors; and the above is an awful warning to those who are in habits of intoxication. There is no safety in the intoxicating bowl, and there would be less crime and misery in our country, if it was banished from every house. We may here, very probably, speak, in terms of reprehension, of the practice of carrying dirks and daggers. It is one which fashion has introduced and made common. There can be no good derived from the practice, and every good citizen should feel bound to discountenance it. They are scarcely ever used, except when reason has left her empire, and full play is given to the passions.

The Oxford Examiner is surprised that the Raleigh Correspondent of the Observer should regret the election of Judge Mangum to the U. S. Senate; and that we should participate in that regret. Without belonging to any "party" on this subject, we admit that we have been "disappointed," for we wished Gov. Owen elected, because we believed him much better qualified to represent the State respectably and usefully than any other person in nomination. It is our misfortune perhaps, not to entertain so high an opinion of Judge Mangum as the Examiner does. Why, it is now needless to say; but we assure the Editor, in all sincerity, that it is not because of any "party" consideration, nor of any "union of the West and Cape Fear," as supposed. We detest all combinations of members of a Legislature, all "*log rolling*," as the phrase is, and what is worse, as the practice is, at Raleigh. We believe it is owing to such combinations of little factions, powerless apart, but strong when united by the common desire of placing a few ambitious leaders in office, that two such Senators in Congress and such a Governor as we now have, have been chosen. These parties, having no unity of interest or feeling, have been brought together by a few master spirits, who, though they failed to secure the offices they coveted for themselves, have had influence sufficient to confer them on persons hardly their superiors. When the West and the Cape Fear unite, we hope it will be for a nobler purpose than this. Their interests are in truth the same, and they ought to pull together, and we hope they will at some future day pull together—not to influence an election which ought to turn upon other considerations—but to effect something for the improvement of the internal condition of the State; something to enable the farmer to get his produce to market without consuming the value of it on the road. This is the sort of union of the West and Cape Fear that we wish to see: a union for the sake of measures, not men. But we say, save us from all such combinations of parties as have prevailed in our Legislature for the last two or three sessions. We have had enough of them.

The Convention Question has been happily settled in the South Carolina Legislature. In the Senate, the vote was, for Convention 23, against it 18. In the House, for Convention 60, against it 56. As the Constitution requires the concurrence of two thirds of both Houses to call a Convention, the bill was of course rejected. The Legislature probably adjourned on Saturday last.

Census.—New Hanover county contains, Whites 4973, Slaves 5623, Free persons of color 342—Total 10,938. The population of Wilmington is 2,686, but whether included in the above census of the county, we do not know. In 1820, the county, including Wilmington, contained 10,866.

Rutherford county contains 13,983 whites, 3407 slaves, Free colored 95—Total 17,490. Increase, 2139.

The following may perhaps be considered, in other States, as rather a novel mode of convicting an officer of misdemeanor. But let them not wonder: the Legislature has often exhibited the same sort of wisdom:—

"A bill, presented by Mr Dobson of Surry, to vest the right of electing Clerks of the Superior and County Courts in the free white men of the State, it will be seen, passed the first reading in the Senate on Saturday. The bill provides that at the next election for members of Assembly, polls shall be opened for Clerks of the Superior and County Courts; and that a plurality of votes given against any Clerk of the Superior or County Court now in office, shall convict him of misdemeanor in office, vacate his appointment, and elect the person having the greatest number of votes his successor."—*Raleigh Star.*

A new semi-weekly paper called "The Globe," has been established in Washington City, edited by Francis Preston Blair, late of Kentucky. It is decidedly friendly to the present Administration.

We learn from the best authority that three boats are already running from Haywood, in Chatham, to Fayetteville; and that, of the eleven loads taken down the river, a saving to the farmers of several hundred dollars has been made. The Messrs. Alstons, Mebane, Haralson, Smith, Cross, Williams, Boylan, Hadley, Lindley, Newland and several other planters are preparing to send their crops by water to Fayetteville. We understand that, in addition to the three boats already finished, several others will be built this winter. The navigation is now a good one from Haywood to Fayetteville for batteaux, carrying thirty bales of cotton or fifty or sixty barrels of flour, in common water, and when there is a small swell in the river, the batteaux will carry more. The benefits anticipated by the people, and so often and so long promised, are *now* realizing; and, as this navigation company is the only one in the State which has paid dividends, it is to be hoped that the State will not discontinue its aid and support—especially as the Cape Fear is the principal river which mouths in our own State. This prosperous state of things has given great hopes to the citizens of Chatham and Orange; and, as the New Hope is a very level stream, and easily improved, (upon the banks of which are immense quantities of stave timber,) we are glad to see that a bill to incorporate a company to improve that stream is now before the Legislature.—*Ral. Star.*

There are now *nine* separate Rail Roads, of various lengths, constructing at this moment in Pennsylvania. They have all been commenced within the last two years, and are expected to pay a fair per centage on the capital. Many of them are in the coal districts.

People of Color.—The Society of Friends have removed from this State, 652 persons of color from under their care, and an unknown number of children, husbands and wives that were connected with them by consanguinity.—In doing this, the Society have expended twelve thousand, seven hundred and sixty nine dollars, fifty cents. There are remaining in their care, four hundred and two.—*Ral. Reg.*

We are informed that the invitation of the Standing Committee of the Episcopal Church in this Diocese, to Bishop Bowen to take charge of the Diocese, during the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Bishop Ravenscroft, has been accepted.—*Ib.*

Our accounts from Europe are now *fifty two days old*, last dates being from Liverpool of the 24th October, received by the ship Minerva, which vessel arrived here on 23d Nov. Much anxiety now prevails in the city for further and later advices—the merchants have curtailed their shipments to the English markets, for want of commercial intelligence, and those engaged in the trade to the Continent of Europe, pause in their operations, for the political horizon of that section of the world is darkly clouded—and all wait impatiently, to learn the result of the position of affairs at our last dates.—*N. Y. Mer. Advertiser.*

Salem Murder again.—We have seen a private letter received yesterday from the Eastward, which states that Joseph Knapp, at present under sentence of death, has made some disclosures which have appalled the inhabitants of Salem, and put the whole town in commotion again. Knapp's statement implicates a lady, (whose name we forbear to mention) who, though not arrested, yet suspicions of her guilt are thickening in the community among which she resides. The letter referred to, adds, that Knapp has a terrible fear of death, and it may be, that he has conjured up the present dark report, in the vain hope of having his sentence commuted. We shall wait for more certain information on this point, before touching further on the subject

N. Y. Com. Adv.

ECCLESIASTICAL INTELLIGENCE.—On Saturday, the 18th inst., the Presbytery of Fayetteville, being met at the Church of Galatia, near this place, ordained to the work and office of the Gospel Ministry, The Rev. Messrs. Alex'r McIver and William Brobston.

At the same meeting, the Presbytery appointed The Rev'd Colin McIver and Mr. David Anderson of this place, a Standing Committee, for the ensuing year, for inspecting the credentials of Ministers and Licentiates, coming into the bounds of the Presbytery, whose persons and characters are otherwise unknown, before permitting them to preach, in any of the churches, under the jurisdiction of the Presbytery.

COLIN McIVER, *Stated Clerk, of the Presbytery of Fayetteville.*

FAYETTEVILLE, 21st Dec. 1830.

COMMUNICATED.

Great Increase.—Mr. Allen Fleming, of Sampson county, from one half gill of seed reaped the third year twenty bushels of clean Rye.

MARRIED,

In Robeson County, on the 16th inst., Mr. OLIVER BARNS to Miss MARTHA KERING. Also, Mr. ALEXANDER BRITT to Miss NANCY RATCLAT, all of that county.

In Moore County, on Thursday evening, the 9th inst., by the Rev. T. Kelly, Mr. WILLIAM M LARRENCE, of Randolph, to Miss MARY, daughter of Peter Shamburger, Esq.

EDITOR'S CORRESPONDENCE.

Raleigh, Friday Evening, Dec. 17.

Montford Stokes of Wilkes, was elected this day, on the 9th balloting, Governor of the State for the ensuing year, all the candidates having withdrawn but himself and Richard Dobbs Spaight. The final vote was Stokes 111, Spaight 75. On the seventh and eighth ballotings, the name of Cadwallader Jones was in nomination, but not running well he was withdrawn.

To my great regret, our newly elected Treasurer sent in his resignation this morning. He gives as the reason, that he is threatened with the renewal of a disease with which he was afflicted last summer, which he is fearful will incapacitate him for the discharge of his official duties.

The Rail Road bill was rejected yesterday in the House of Commons, 91 to 36.—Mr. Henry made a speech in favor of its passage however, which excited the universal admiration of all who heard him. Mr. Pearson opposed its passage. He intends now modifying the bill, for the purpose of having a private company incorporated to execute the work.

Raleigh, Tuesday night.

On yesterday, William S. Mhoon of Bertie, was elected Public Treasurer, for the ensuing year, *vice* Robert H. Burton resigned. He was opposed by Henry M. Miller of this place, the nephew of Col. Robards; there was but one balloting, which stood thus, viz: Mhoon 127, Miller 61, scattering 4.

We had a most interesting debate, in the House of Commons, yesterday, upon the Resolutions submitted by Mr. Sawyer of Edenton, in relation to the Tariff. No question has been taken upon, but I am confident they cannot pass in their present shape. They were advocated by the gentleman who introduced them, and opposed by Mr. Joseph A. Hill. I have often been charmed with the magic of his eloquence and never more so, than on this occasion. I wish his speech could be given to the world—it would tend to diffuse information and arguments sadly wanted at this juncture Mr. Sawyer admitted, that had not Mr. Hill called up his Resolutions, they would probably have slumbered through the session.

To day, the Senate passed to its third reading, by the casting vote of the Speakear, the bill to erect a new County in the West. It will doubtless pass its third reading, as Mr. Meares, who will vote for it, was absent. Its success is owing altogether to Eastern votes, amongst which I recollect were those of Messrs. McKay of Bladen, Miller of Duplin and Borden of Carteret.

In the House of Commons, the whole sitting almost was spent in the consideration of the bill to exempt from execution for debt, 50 acres of every man's homestead, thus providing for the distress of families brought on through the improvidence or misfortunes of their respective heads.

The bill to extend the laws of the State over the Indian Territory, has been indefinitely postponed.

A proposition was made yesterday, to adjourn *sine die*, on the 3d of January, but it was negatived. They will get off about the 12th of that month. The Legislature has been in session five weeks, and no public bill that I can call to mind has passed as yet.

Mr. Henry's amended Rail Road Bill has passed its third reading in the House, but has not been acted on in the Senate.

Governor Stokes took the oaths of office on Saturday last.

New Grocery Store.

THE Subscriber has taken the New Store next door to Isham Blake & Son, South West corner of Market Square, where he has just opened a general assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Tin and Crockery Ware.

Among many other articles, he has the following:

Dry Goods,	Salt,	Cot'n Yarn,
Sugar,	Iron,	Hats,
Molasses,	Steel,	Cards, Powder, & Shot.
Coffee,	Cotton Bagging,	

All of which will be sold at very low prices, for cash or country produce.

HENRY HORN.

December 23, 830. 7tf.

To Hire and Rent.

ON Saturday, the 1st day of January next, I will hire at Public Auction, at the Town House in Fayetteville, to the highest bidder, for one year, the Negroes belonging to the estate of Duncan McLeran, dec'd, consisting of men, women and children.

At the same time and place, will be rented for one year, the Dwelling House at present occupied by Sheriff Black, on the corner of Dick street, the Plantation on the Wilmington road, at present in possession of Mr. A. W. Horton, and Pew No. 58 in the Presbyterian Church belonging to said estate. Bonds with approved security will be required.

W. F. STRANGE.

December 13, 1830. [6-3t]

The persons who hired the Negroes during the present year, are requested to deliver them at the Town House by 10 o'clock, on the day of hiring, clothed according to contract W. F. S

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.		Quantity rated.	From D. C.	To D. C
Beef, Fresh in Market,	-	lb.	2½	
Brandy, Cogniac, 4th pf	-	gallon	1 40	1 75
Apple	-	do	40	45
Peach	-	do	45	50
Bacon	-	lb	6	7
Beeswax	-	do	16	18
Butter	-	do	15	20
Bagging	-	yard	15	21
Coffee, Prime Green	-	lb	14	15
2d & 3d qual.	-	do	12	14
Candles, Mould	-	do	14	
Cotton	-	100lbs	8 50	8 75
Corn	-	bushel	65	
Copperas	-	100lbs	4	4 50
Flax	-	do	15	18
Flaxseed, Rough	-	bushel	1	1 10
Flour, Superfine	-	barrel	4 25	
Fine	-	do	4	
Fish, Herrings (none	-	do		4 25
Mackerel, No. 3,	-	do		4 50
Mullet,	-	do		4 25
Feathers	-	lb.	28	30
Gin, Holland	-	gallon	1 25	1 50
Country	-	do		50
Ginger	-	lb	10	12
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10	-	50 feet	3 50	
10 by 12	-	do	4 50	
Iron	-	100 lb	4 50	5 50
Indigo, Bengal	-	lb	1 75	2 25
Flotant	-	do		
Lime	-	cask	2	2 50
Lard	-	lb	9	10
Leather, Skirting	-	do	27	30
Sole	-	do	25	28
Bridle	-	side	2 50	3 50
Lead, Bar	-	lb	5	7
Logwood	-	100 lb	2 50	3
Molasses	-	gallon	30	32½
Nails, Cut, assorted	-	lb	6	6 50
Wrought	-	do	18	20
Shingles	-	1000	1 50	2
Oats,	-	bushel	35	37½
Oil, Currier's	-	barrel	16	18
Linseed	-	gallon	75	80
Pork	-	barrel		10
Pepper	-	lb	18	
Plaster, Paris	-	ton	7 50	
Powder, Dupont's	-	Keg	7	
Others	-	do	7	
Paints, White Lead	-	do	3 50	4
Spanish Brown	-	do	2	2 80
Yellow Ochre	-	do	2 50	
Rum, Jamaica	-	gallon	1 40	1 75
Wind. Island	-	do	70	80
New England	-	do	45	50
Rice	-	100 lb	3	4
Rags	-	lb	2½	3½
Shot	-	Bag	1 50	2
Sugar, Mus. Prime	-	100 lb	10	11
Common	-	do	9	9 50
Loaf and Lump	-	lb	17½	20
Salt, Liverpool	-	bushel	75	80
Turks Island,	-	do	70	
St. Ubes, &c.	-			
Salts, Epsom	-	lb	10	15
Glauber	-	do	5	
Steel, American	-	do	8	9
E. Blistered	-	do	16	19
German	-	do	14	17
Salt-petre	-	do	12	18
Tallow	-	do	7	7½
Tea, Imp. and Gunp.	-	do	1 50	1 75
Hyson	-	do	1 20	
Tobacco, Leaf	-	100 lb	2 25	3 75
Manufactured	-	do	5	20
Tin, ⅓ x	-	box	13	15
Wheat	-	bushel	80	85
Whiskey	-	gallon	40	45
Wines, Madeira, L. P.	-	do	2 50	4
Sicily Madeira	-	do	1 25	1 50
Teneriffe	-	do	1 50	1 75
Malaga	-	do	70	80

United States Bank Notes,.....*par*

South Carolina,.....1 *pr. ct. dis.*

Virginia,.....1 do do.

BANK CHECKS ON NEW YORK.

Sums over $500,.....¼ *pr. ct. pm.*

under 500,.....¼ do do.

FOREIGN.

New York, Dec. 20.

...ST.—The De Rham packet ... (whence she sailed on the ... ght Paris papers to the 4th. ... By the intelligence is, that a ... y, in favor of a liberal ad... evolution, has taken place ... Ste is at its head. Messrs. ... on Louis seem to have ... inisters of the former ... Fo... follows:—

December 23. ...of the new Ministry was ...clock to-day:—La Fitte, ...esident of the Council; ...Foreign Affairs; Count ...nterior; M. Dupont ...hal Gerard, Minister ... Public Instruction, ...ine.

December 21, 1830. ...d of the Revolu... ...rshal Maison ...mists; and ... had oc... ...v Dutch ... into

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JUST RECEIVED

60 Casks fresh

GARDEN

RAISED by *J. L. Bela...* and of the growth of ...

December 21, 1830.

America...

Literary, Scientific, an...

ACADEMY

CAPT. PARTRIDGE

BEGS leave to inform the public, that the above mentioned Institution will be re-commenced under his personal direction, at Norwich, Sta... Vermont, on the 6th day of June, 1831. The ... course of Instruction will be as extensive, and, it is believed, more *practically* useful than at any Seminary in the United States. Those Students who do not wish to complete a full course can attend to such branches as their parents or guardians may direct. It will be a leading object to bestow on a youth such an education as will enable him to discharge his duties in after life, in the best manner—this to be accomplished in the shortest time possible, and at an expense as reasonable as can be afforded.

Capt. PARTRIDGE will receive Students on the following terms, viz:—

1st. The expenses of those who are over 15 years of age, for Tuition, Room rent, use of Arms and Accoutrements, Fuel, Lights, Stationary, Board, Washing, use of Furniture for rooms, use of Bedding, use of Class Books and instruments, Clothing, and expense money for such scientific Excursions as Capt. P. shall order, will be three hundred and twenty dollars per Academic year. $320 00

For those between 13 and 15 years of age, the expenses for the foregoing, will be three hundred dollars per Academic year. $300 00

2d. The Expenses for every thing specified in the foregoing article, excepting clothing and Expense money, will be for those over 15 years of age, two hundred do lars, per Academic year. $200 00

For those between 13 and 15 years of age one hundred and eighty five dollars per Academic year. $185 00

3d. The expenses for Tuition, Room-rent, use of Arms and Accoutrements, Board, Washing, Fuel and use of Bedding, will be, for those over 15 years of age, one hundred and sixty dollars, per Academic year. $160 00

For those between 13 and 15 years of age, one hundred & fifty dollars, per Academic year. $150 00

It will be optional with those who send Students to the Seminary, to enter them under either of the foregoing articles.

Primary Department.

There will be a primary department into which youths from nine to twelve years of age will be admitted. They will here be prepared for the higher departments of the Institution, and their studies will be suited to their ages. Capt. P. will furnish the pupils in this department, with every thing stated in Article first of the foregoing, for two hundred and sixty dollars per Academic year. $260 00

Or, he will furnish them as specified in Article second, for one hundred and sixty dollars per Academic year. $160 00

Or, he will furnish them as specified in Article third, for one hundred and thirty dollars, per Academic year. $130 00

Persons wishing for further information respecting the Seminary will be furnished with a pamphlet containing the course of Instruction, Regulations, &c. on application to Capt. PARTRIDGE, at Norwich.

Send your orders to HEWSON'S OFFICE, Petersburg, Virginia.

For $5 you may get $20,000.

DISMAL SWAMP CANAL LOTTERY,

Seventeenth Class, draws in Richmond on Friday, 24th December.

SCHEME.

20,000 Dollars, 6,000 Dollars, 2,500 Dollars, 2,270 Dollars, 10 prizes of 1,000, 10 of 500 Dollars, 20 of 250 Dollars, 40 of 100, &c.

Tickets only $5, Shares in proportion.

DISMAL SWAMP CANAL LOTTERY,

Eighteenth Class, to be drawn in Richmond, Friday the 31st December.

SCHEME.

1 Prize	of	10,000	DOLLARS,
2 Prizes	of	5,000	DOLLARS,
2 do	of	2,500	DOLLARS,
2 do	of	2,438	DOLLARS,
10 do	of	1,000	DOLLARS,
10 do	of	500	DOLLARS,
10 do	of	400	DOLLARS,
10 do	of	300	DOLLARS,
10 do	of	200	DOLLARS,
27 do	of	100	DOLLARS,

&c. &c. &c.

Orders for the Lucky Numbers, enclosing the cash or prize Tickets will meet with prompt attention.—Send them without delay, (post paid) to

B. W. Hewson,

PETERSBURG—VIRGINIA.

December 1830

HATS, SHOES, &c.

THE Subscriber has taken the store on Hay street belonging to the late David Smith, Esq. two doors above the U. S. Bank, and offers for sale,

Cases of men's, boy's and women's leather Shoes,
Ditto of women's roan and morocco ditto,
Ditto of men's Hats,
Also, No. 10, 9 & 8 cotton Cards,
6, 5 & 4 wool ditto,
Morocco skins, wire seives, combs,
Letter, writing and wrapping paper,
Blank books, quills, wafers,
4 bbls lamp oil,
50 boxes bar soap, 1 groce Seidlitz powders, &c &c.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Fayetteville, Dec. 14, 1830. 16t.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, the trial of Judge *to day* postponed for a week, for wat witnesses. Nothing of import occurred.

In the House, the following interesting proceedings:

DUTIES ON SUGA

On the 13th inst. Mr. Hayn submitted the following resol

Resolved, That the Committee be instructed to inquire into th pealing the duty on sugar im countries into the United State

Mr. Sutherland require be taken upon the consid lution; and Mr. William and Nays on the questiv dered by the House, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexan gel, Archer, Armstrong, ger, Baylor, Bell, Jas. F head, Brown, Cambrel borne, Clay, Coke, C sen R. Davis, Desha, ley, Earll, Gaither, Harvey, Haynes, Jarvis, Jennings, Lent, Lewis, Loyall, Duffie, McIntire, Pettis, Polk, Ford, Wm. Speight, Wh White, Wickliffe, Wilde, Wilson, Wright—48.

NAYS—Messrs. Bates, Boy Calhoun, Chilton, Cl Cowles, Crane, Crocheron, Dickinson, Ellsworth, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Holmes, Hunt, Johnston, Kane, Knight, Lanman, Leigh, Lloyd, Marks, Marshall, Mills, Noble, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Smith, Sprague, Tazewell, Tipton, Webster, Willey, Woodbridge—36.

So the resolution was agreed to.

Reward.

Council McBryde, Dec'd. to sell ate—the Subscriber said survi- 15 or 20

Negroes,

is delivered. security will

AN, *Guardian*
Wm. Martin, Dec'd.
5-4w.

Green R. Davis, Desha, Subscriber living on the ley, Earll, Gaither, River, in this county, on Harvey, Haynes, Her last, his Son *Eli Terry*, Jarvis, Jennings, a bright mulatto, about five Lent, Lewis, Loyall had on when he left home Duffie, McIntosh old fur hat, a red cotton hand- Pettis, Polk, Ford blue striped waistcoat and a Speight, Wm. Roured pantaloons patched on White, Wickliffe, was, that he was in company with NAYS in the back country. Whoever will Bates, Boy to me in this county, shall re- Calhoun, Chilton, Cl Cowles, Crane, Crocheron, Dickinson, Ellsworth, Foot, Frelinghuysen, Hendricks, Holmes, Hunt, Johnston, Kane, Knight, Lanman, Leigh, Lloyd, Marks, Marshall, Mills, Noble, Robbins, Ruggles, Seymour, Silsbee, Smith, Sprague, Tazewell, Tipton, Webster, Willey, Woodbridge—36.

So the resolution was agreed to.

Reward.